

Comparison of Public Health Assessments and Risk Assessments

Issue Public Health Assessments (PHA)		Risk Assessments (RA)	
What it is:	 A process to evaluate exposure to chemicals in the environment and the impact of those exposures on public health It defines likely exposure pathways and potentially exposed populations to address community health concerns It recommends actions to protect public health 	 A process to provide risk managers and the community with an understanding of the potential human health risk posed by a site in the absence of any cleanup A transparent assessment process for making consistent remedial decisions that are protective of human health and ecological receptors It estimates unacceptable risks as defined by regulatory standards and requirements 	
What it is not:	■ A medical evaluation ■ A health study ■ A regulatory document ■ An evaluation of ecological risks	 A prediction of the likely health effects from exposure A document containing public health recommendations 	
Data / Information Used	 Environmental & biologic data Community health concerns Health effects data (i.e., epidemiological, toxicological, and health outcome data) Site-specific exposure considerations Health guidelines to screen for chemicals needing further evaluation 	 Environmental data Remedial goals Toxicity data Default and site specific exposure assumptions Regulatory guidelines to determine unacceptable risk that need to be addressed through remediation 	

Issue Public Health Assessments (PHA)		Risk Assessments (RA)	
Health Guidelines Used	For Screening: Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) Reference Doses (RfDs) Reference Concentation (RfCs) 10 ⁻⁶ cancer risk	To Determine Unacceptable Risk: RfDs RfCs 10 ⁻⁴ to 10 ⁻⁶ cancer risk Cancer Slope Factors	
Findings	■ Identify actual chemical and radiological exposures to environmental contamination ■ Assess real or perceived site-related health problems ■ Focus on the past, the present and the future ■ Recommend measures to prevent or reduce exposure ■ Develop mechanisms to re-evaluate public health issues as site conditions change ■ Recommend health-based follow-up actions	 Calculate reasonable maximum exposures to derive cleanup goals that are protective of sensitive populations and ecological endpoints Establish site-specific cleanup goals Focus on the present and the future 	
Outcome / Endpoint	Reduce exposures Fill data gaps (via sampling or research) Health Studies Health Education Exposure Registries Address community concerns Leverage public and private partnerships to implement public health actions	■ Support for regulatory decisions (based on human and ecological risks)	

*For a more detailed comparison, see "A Citizen's Guide to Risk and Health Assessments at Contaminated Sites," November 2003.

Comparison of ATSDR Public Health Assessment vs. EPA Baseline Risk Assessment

Agencyc	ATSDR Division of Health Assessment and Gonsultation	EPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
Type of 3. Assessment	Public Health Assessment	Baseline Risk Assessment Formerly called Superfund Public Health Evaluation
Guidance Document ²	Public Health Assessment Guidance Manual	Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS) – Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual

Oak Ridge Reservation

Comparison of ATSDR Public Health Assessment vs. EPA Baseline Risk Assessment (continued)

Agency -	- AYESDR - AYESDR	EPA
	Comprehensive Environmental Response,	Comprehensive Environmental Response,
	Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980	Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
	(CERCLA or "Superfund") as amended by	(CERCLA or "Superfund") as amended by
	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization
	of 1986 (SARA)	Act of 1986 (SARA)
	v	
	Section 104(i)(6) Health Related Authorities	Section 121 Cleanup Standards
		•
	The comparison of expected human exposure	(D) Short- and long-term potential for adverse
	levels to the short-term and long-term health	health effects from human exposure.
(Congressional t	effects associated with identified hazardous	
Mandate	substances and any available recommended	(G) The potential threat to human health and
	exposure or tolerance limits for such hazardous	the environment associated with excavation,
	substances.	transportation, and redisposal, and
		containment.
	The comparison of existing morbidity and	
	mortality data on diseases that may be	s.
	associated with the observed levels of exposure.	_
		•
	The Administrator of ATSDR shall use	·
	appropriate data, risk assessments, risk	en e
	evaluations and studies available from the	
	Administrator of EPA.	

Comparison of ATSDR Public Health Assessment vs. EPA Baseline Risk Assessment (continued)

Agency	ATSDR TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	EPA
Exposures Evaluated	To evaluate site-specific exposure conditions about actual or likely past, current, and future exposures. May study existing health effects and whether they are related to past exposure.	Focuses on current and potential future exposures and considers all contaminated media regardless if exposure are occurring or are likely to occur.
Purpose de la companya de la company	Qualitative, site specific, and focused on medical and public health perspective; contaminants discussed in terms of sensitive populations, mechanisms of toxic chemical action, and possible disease outcomes.	Quantitative, chemical-oriented characterizations that use statistical and biological models to calculate numerical estimates of risk to health.
Goal # 25	To determine whether or not harmful health effects are expected from contaminants in the environment and to make recommendations for actions needed to protect public health, which may include issuing health advisories.	To provide a framework for developing the risk information necessary to assist decision-making at remedial sites. Provide information necessary to justify action at a site and to select the best remedy for the site.

Comparison of ATSDR Public Health Assessment vs. EPA Baseline Risk Assessment (continued)

Agency	ATSDR	EPA	
	To determine the nature and extend of	To help determine whether additional remedial	
	contamination from available information	response action is necessary at a site.	
	To define potential human exposure pathways	To provide a basis for determining residual	
	related to site-specific contaminants.	chemical levels that are adequately protective of health.	
	To identify populations who may be or may		
	have been exposed to environmental	To provide a basis for comparing potential	
	contaminants.	health impacts of various remedial alternatives.	
	To determine the public health implications of	To help support selection of the "no-action"	
Objectives :	site-related exposures, through the examination	remedial alternative.	
	of environmental and health effects data		
THE COLUMN ASSESSMENT	(toxicologic, epidemiologic, medical, and health	·	
	outcome data).		
	To address those public health implications by	-	
	recommending relevant public health actions to		
	prevent harmful exposures.		
Line and the line	To identify and respond to community health		
	concerns and clearly communicate the findings		
	of the assessment.		



Comparison of ATSDR Public Health Assessment vs. EPA Baseline Risk Assessment

Agency	ATSDR Division of Health Assessment and Consultation	EPA Office of Emergency and Remedial Response	
Type of Assessment	Public Health Assessment	Baseline Risk Assessment ATLANTA FEDER Formerly called Superfund Public Health Evaluation Public Health Evaluation	
Guidance Document	Public Health Assessment Guidance Manual	Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund STACEN (RAGS) – Volume I Human Health Evaluation Manual	
Agency	ATSDR	EPA	
Congression al Mandate	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or "Superfund") as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA or "Superfund") as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)	

	ATSDR	EPA.
Agency	Division of Health Assessment and Gonsultation	, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
	Section 104(i)(6) Health Related Authorities	Section 121 Cleanup Standards
	The comparison of expected human exposure levels to the short-term and long-term health effects associated with identified hazardous	(D) Short- and long-term potential for adverse health effects from human exposure.
	substances and any available recommended exposure or tolerance limits for such hazardous substances.	(G) The potential threat to human health and the environment associated with excavation, transportation, and redisposal, and containment.
	The comparison of existing morbidity and mortality data on diseases that may be associated with the observed levels of exposure.	
	The Administrator of ATSDR shall use appropriate data, risk assessments, risk evaluations and studies available from the Administrator of EPA.	

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		health.
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	have been exposed to environmental	To provide a basis for comparing potential
	contaminants.	health impacts of various remedial alternatives.
	To determine the public health implications of	To help support selection of the "no-action"
Objectives	site-related exposures, through the examination	remedial alternative.
	of environmental and health effects data	
	(toxicologic, epidemiologic, medical, and health	
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	recommending relevant public health actions to	
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Screening and Regulatory Dose Limits

NRC regulation, public exposure—7,000 mrem over 70 years NCRP guidance, public exposure—7,000 mrem over 70 years



ATSDR radiogenic cancer comparison value. lifetime exposure-5,000 mrem over 70 years NRC regulation, worker exposure-5,000 mrem per year



ATSDR acute MRL for noncancer endpoints-400 mrem per event

NRC regulation, public exposure-100 mrem per year NCRP guidance, public exposure-100 mrem per year ATSDR chronic MRL, for noncancer endpoints, annual-100 mrem per year



AVERAGE U.S. BACKGROUND-360 MREM PER YEAR

Natural Sources

200 mrem/year Radon

40 mrem/year Natural internal

30 mrem/year Terrestrial (from the earth)

30 mrem/year Cosmic (from space)

Artificial Sources

50 mrem/year Medical

10 mrem/year Consumer products

<1 mrem/year Nuclear power

The average background in Denver, Colorado, is 600 mrem per year.

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Estimated Doses for Scarboro and Typical Doses From Ionizing Radiation Sources

Doses below 5,000 mrem over 70 years are not expected to result in harmful health effects in exposed people. Doses above 5,000 mrem are further evaluated by ATSDR to determine the potential for harmful health effects to occur.

2.500 mrem for each test-Nuclear medicine stress test

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1 000 mrem for each scan-CT scan





155 mrem over 70 years-Total past radiation dose for Scarbo

ACRONYMS

ATSDR: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

EPA: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

NCRP: National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement

NRC: Nuclear Regulatory Commission MRL: minimal risk level

mrem: millirem (1,000 mrem = 1 rem)

<1 mrem over 70 years-Current radiation dose for Scarboro

mrem above background

Screening & Regulatory Dose Limits

ATSDR Response to Comments on Dose Screening Criteria Used in the Public Health Assessment for the Y-12 Uranium Releases

The ATSDR radiogenic cancer comparison value of 5,000 millirem (mrem) over 70 years is based on peer-reviewed literature and other documents developed to review the health effects of ionizing radiation. On an annual basis, this comparison value is consistent with recommendations of other organizations. The first approximation of the ICRP and NCRP recommended dose limit of 100 mrem/year for public exposure roughly equates to a dose of 7,000 mrem over 70 years. Thus, ATSDR's radiogenic cancer comparison value of 5,000 mrem over 70 years is less than the ICRP and NCRP guidelines for the maximum dose limit for exposure to the public.

Agency	Lifetime dose (mrem over 70 years)	Yearly dose (mrem/year)
NRC regulations 10 CFR 20.1201 (worker exposure)	Not applicable	5,000
NRC regulation (public exposure)	7,000	100
ICRP guidance (public exposure)	7,000	100
NCRP guidance (public exposure)	7,000	100
ATSDR radiogenic cancer comparison value	5,000	71
EPA clean-up level*	Not applicable	15

^{*} EPA CERCLA guidance (OSWER No. 9200.4-18, August 1997) states that 15 mrem/year effective dose equivalent equates to approximately 3 x 10⁻⁴ increased lifetime risk (the upper bound of the risk range).

ATSDR

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

EPA

Environmental Protection Agency

ICRP

International Commission on Radiological Protection

NCRP

National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements

NRC

Nuclear Regulatory Commission ATSDR's radiogenic cancer comparison value is used as a screening tool. If a screening evaluation indicates that past or current doses exceeded this value, additional in-depth health evaluation is conducted.

- The past annual dose of 2 mrem/year (155 mrem over 70 years)
 calculated for Scarboro residents is more than 35 times less than the
 ATSDR radiogenic cancer comparison value, 50 times lower than ICRP
 and NCRP guidelines and the NRC regulation for public exposure,
 and more than 7 times less than EPA's clean-up level.
- The *current* annual dose <1 mrem/year (<1 mrem over 70 years)
 calculated for Scarboro residents is more than 71 times less than
 ATSDR's radiogenic cancer comparison value, more than 100 times
 lower than the ICRP and NCRP guidelines and the NRC regulation for
 public exposure, and more than 15 times less than EPA's clean-up
 level.

The figure on the back graphically displays the doses estimated for Scarboro in relation to ATSDR's radiogenic cancer comparison value, NCRP's guidance, NRC's regulations, EPA's clean-up level, and the average background doses from ionizing radiation sources in the United States.

